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and advice in efforts to lessen the frightful destruction of wild life everywhere prevalent, the book will be an encouragement and an assistance.

R. H.

**The Tree Frog.** — A second interesting contribution to the natural history of European Amphibia by one who loves his subject is to be found in the *Quarterly of the Natural History Society of Zurich*, issued Feb. 15, 1899. H. Fischer-Sigwart, having previously described the life of *Rana fusca*,<sup>1</sup> now tells us of the habits of the tree frog, *Hyla arborea* L. The spawning, larval life, feeding, hibernation, etc., were studied both in the open and in his terrarium, where he kept many of these creatures (some for ten years), with greater satisfaction to himself than to his neighbors, who complained of the noise made by the ardent males. A tabulation of many observations upon the singing of these frogs and the state of the weather does not support the common belief in their powers as weather prophets, though showing that cold, stormy weather checks, as fine, warm weather increases, their musical efforts.

A long series of observations upon their color led to the result that they resembled the background in every case except one, slowly assuming various combinations of yellow, green, brown, gray, bronze, rust-red in harmony with the leaves, earth, cement, iron pipe, etc., they remained upon.

For details we must refer to the twenty-seven pages of the original.

E. A. A.

**The Protoplasm of the Salmon Egg.**<sup>2</sup> — Professor His has added another study to his previous noteworthy work upon the egg of the salmon. As before, he emphasizes the study of live material, while the interesting photographs that accompany his paper show, as far as photographs can, the appearance of preserved and sectioned material.

The protoplasm that collects in a heap (subsequently to divide into the cells of the blastoderm) acts, when removed from the egg, like a viscid liquid. It is made up of a clear "Hyaloplasma" and a turbid, granular "Morphoplasma." As development proceeds, these two parts undergo progressive changes in relative amount and arrangement. The changes in the distribution of these two parts

<sup>1</sup> See review in the *American Naturalist*, June, 1898.

<sup>2</sup> Protoplasmastudien am Salmodien Keim. *Abh. Königl. Sach. Gesell. Wiss.*, Bd. xxv, 1899.